

CLAIMS

Futhay costly

What is claimed is:

1. A topical clotting ointment comprising:
2 an effective amount by volume of powdered cumin; and
3 an effective amount by volume of one or more host substances selected
4 from a class of unctuous substances that include petroleum jelly, coconut butter and
5 selectively viscid vegetable oil.

Cumin
+
Carrier.

2. The topical clotting ointment of claim 1 further comprising:

an effective amount by volume of one or more antiseptics selected from
a class of antiseptics that include zinc salts, Bacitracin®, Neomycin®, Polymyxin B
Sulfate®, Providone® iodine, Chlorhexidine Gluconate®, Methylparaben®, Glucono
Delta Lactone®, glycerin, hydroxyethylcellulose, sodium hydroxide, Peg-8®, and
Peg-75®.

+
Antiseptics
TM's
112, 2nd

3. The topical clotting ointment of claim 1 further comprising:

an effective amount by volume of one or more odorants selected from
3 a class of odorous substances that include vanilla extract, anise powder, peppermint
4 extract, menthol, rose oil, jasmine oil, pine oil, lemon oil and coconut oil.

+
Fragrance

4. The topical clotting ointment of claim 2 and further comprising:

an effective amount by volume of one or more odorants selected from
3 a class of odorous substances that include vanilla extract, anise powder, peppermint
4 extract, menthol, rose oil, jasmine oil, pine oil, lemon oil and coconut oil.

Neosporin
+
Cumin.

5. The topical clotting ointment of claim 1 wherein:
the topical clotting ointment is a general-purpose clotting ointment in
the effective amount of powdered cumin is ten-to-twenty-five percent by
weight; and 10-25%
the effective amount of host substance is fifty-to-seventy percent by
weight. 50% - 75%

7. The topical clotting ointment of claim 1 wherein: *how are they in there? How do they stay.*
the host substance contains minute air bubbles for allowing penetration
of blood for mixture with the powdered cumin proximate a perforated-skin area of
a patient.

8. The topical clotting ointment of claim 7 wherein:
2 the host substance contains minute water particles for mixture of blood ???.
3 with the powdered cumin proximate a perforated-skin area of a patient.

1 9. The topical clotting ointment of claim 1 wherein:
2 the host substance contains minute water particles for mixture of blood
3 with the powdered cumin proximate a perforated-skin area of a patient.

1 10. The topical clotting ointment of claim 1 wherein:

2 the topical clotting ointment is a high-clotting ointment in which the

3 effective amount by volume of powdered cumin is twenty-to-forty percent, the

4 effective amount by volume of host substance is forty-to-sixty percent and the

5 effective amount by volume of antiseptic is zero-to-ten percent.

1 11. The topical clotting ointment of claim 1 wherein:

2 the topical clotting ointment is an infection-specific clotting ointment in

which the effective amount by volume of powdered cumin is ten-to-twenty-five

percent, the effective amount by volume of host substance is twenty-to-forty percent

and the effective amount by volume of the antiseptic which is infection-specific is

ten-to-fifty percent.

12. A method for manufacture of a topical clotting ointment having an

effective amount by volume of cumin and an effective amount by volume of one or

more host substances selected from a class of unctuous substances that include

petroleum jelly, coconut butter and selectively viscid vegetable oil; the method

comprising the steps of:

6 purifying the cumin in a manner that does not destroy a blood-

7 clotting characteristic which it contains;

8 selecting a host substance having unctuousness for achieving a

9 desired hosting-conveyance objective for positioning the cumin in proximity

10 to a skin perforation of a patient;

11 selecting a desired odorant;

12 mixing the cumin, the host substance, the antiseptic and the odorant;

13 and

14 forming a predeterminedly unctuous consistency of a mix of the
15 cumin, the host substance, the antiseptic and the odorant for the topical
16 clotting ointment.

1 13. The method of claim 12 and further comprising:

2 putting the topical clotting ointment in a ointment dispenser for use by
health-care givers and by patients.

14. The method of claim 12 wherein:

disinfecting the cumin is by application of microwave energy and then
cooling.

disinfecting

15. The method of claim 12 wherein:

disinfecting the cumin is by soaking in a liquid germicide and then
drying.

the
Cumin

what is
the
difference

16. The method of claim 15 wherein:

2 the liquid germicide is alcohol.

17. The method of claim 12 wherein:

2 the host substance includes unctuousness that supports minute stabilized
3 air bubbles by being whipped in mixture with the cumin and the antiseptic; and

4 whipping the mixture into a stabilized froth having a predetermined
5 consistency.

1 18. The method of claim 17 wherein:

2 the host substance includes unctuousness that supports minute stabilized
3 water particles by being whipped in mixture with the cumin and the antiseptic; and
4 whipping the mixture into a predeterminedly stabilized water-particle
consistency.

19. The method of claim 12 wherein:

the host substance includes unctuousness that supports minute stabilized water particles by being whipped in mixture with the cumin and the antiseptic; and whipping the mixture into a predeterminedly stabilized water-particle consistency.

20. The method of claim 12, wherein:

the ointment dispenser is a squeeze tube having an airtight cap on a dispenser nozzle.

1 21. The method of claim 20, wherein:

2 the airtight cap includes tapered threading on an inside periphery of an
3 attachment sleeve of the airtight cap; and

4 the dispenser nozzle has an outside periphery that includes tapered
5 threading which matches the tapered threading on the inside periphery of the
6 attachment sleeve of the airtight cap.

1 22. The method of claim 20 wherein:

2 the airtight cap includes non-tapered straight threading on an inside
3 periphery of an attachment sleeve of the airtight cap;

4 the dispenser nozzle has an outside periphery that includes non-tapered
5 straight threading which matches the non-tapered straight threading on the inside
6 periphery of the attachment sleeve of the airtight cap;

7 the airtight cap includes a circumferential sealing surface proximate an
inside end of the attachment sleeve; and

 the dispenser nozzle includes a circumferential sealing tip which
butresses against the circumferential sealing surface of the airtight cap.

1 23. A topical clotting ointment comprising:

2 an effective amount by volume of cumin oil; and

3 an effective amount by volume of one or more host substances selected
from a class of unctuous substances that include petroleum jelly, coconut butter and
5 selectively viscid vegetable oil.

1 24. The topical clotting ointment of claim 23 further comprising:

2 an effective amount by volume of one or more antiseptics selected from

3 a class of antiseptics that include zinc salts, Bacitracin®, Neomycin®, Polymyxin B
4 Sulfate®, Providone® iodine, Chlorhexidine Gluconate®, Methylparaben®, Glucono
5 Delta Lactone®, glycerin, hydroxyethylcellulose, sodium hydroxide, Peg-8®, and
6 Peg-75®.

TM
issues.
112, 2nd

1 31. The topical clotting ointment of claim 23 wherein:

2 the topical clotting ointment is a high-clotting ointment in which the
3 effective amount by volume of cumin oil is ten-to-twenty-five percent, the effective
4 amount by volume of host substance is forty-to-sixty percent and the effective
5 amount by volume of antiseptic is zero-to-ten percent.

1 32. The topical clotting ointment of claim 23 wherein:

2 the topical clotting ointment is an infection-specific clotting ointment in
3 which the effective amount by volume of cumin oil is five-to-twenty percent, the
4 effective amount by volume of host substance is twenty-to-forty percent and the
5 effective amount by volume of the antiseptic which is infection-specific is ten-to-fifty
percent.

INVENTOR

Connie McFarland
CONNIE L. McFARLAND

Date: 2-26-02